

that vow, which was made at the font, in a short intelligible manner.
Hammond's Fundamentals.
 It is a necessary piece of providence in the institution of our children, to train them up to somewhat in their youth, that may honestly entertain them in their age.
L'Estrange.
 His learning was not the effect of precept or institution.
Bentley.

INSTITUTIONARY. *adj.* [from *institution*.] Elemental; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine.

That it was not out of fashion Aristotle declareth in his politics, among the *institutional* rules of youth.
Brown.
 1. An establisher; one who settles.

INSTITUTOR. *n. f.* [from *institut*, Fr. *institut*, Latin.] It might have succeeded a little better, if it had pleased the *institutors* of the civil months of the fun to have ordered them alternately odd and even.
Holder on Time.

2. Instructor; educator.
 The two great aims which every *institutor* of youth should mainly and intentionally drive at.
Walker.

INSTITUTIST. *n. f.* [from *institute*.] Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions.

Green gall the *institutors* would persuade us to be an effect of an over-hot stomach.
Harvey on Consumption.

TO INSTRUCT. *v. a.* [in and *instr.*] To clothe up; to stop.

With boiling pitch another near at hand.
Dryden's Ann. Mirab.

TO INSTRUCT. *v. a.* [from *instruere*, Latin; *instruire*, French.] 1. To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate; to institute; to direct.

Out of heaven he made thee to hear his voice, that he might *instruct* thee.
Deut. iv. 36.

His God doth *instruct* him to discretion, and doth teach him.
Isa. xxviii. 26.

They that were *instructed* in the fongs of the Lord were two hundred fourscore and eight.
1 Chron. xxv. 7.

These are the things wherein Solomon was *instructed* for building of the house of God.
2 Chron. iii. 3.

Chenaniah, chief of the Levites, *instructed* about the fong, because he was skilful.
1 Chron. xv. 22.

She being before *instructed* of her mother.
Matt. xiv. 8.

Thou approvest the things that are more excellent, being *instructed* out of the law.
Rom. ii. 18.

Instruct me, for thou knowest.
 He ever by consulting at thy shrine
 Return'd the wiser, or the more *instruct*
 To fly or follow what concern'd him most.
Milton.

2. To model; to form. Little in use.

They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor has prepared and *instructed* the same for a hearing before the judge.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

INSTRUCTOR. *n. f.* [from *instruere*.] A teacher; an institutor; one who delivers precepts or imparts knowledge.

You have ten thousand *instructors* in Christ.
1 Cor. iv. 15.

After the flood arts to Chaldea fell,
 The father of the faithful there did dwell,
 Who both their parent and *instructor* was.
Deubam.

O thou, who future things can't represent
 As present, heav'nly *instructor*! *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

Poets, the first *instructors* of mankind,
 Brought all things to their native proper use.
Rofermon.

They see how they are beset on every side, not only with temptations, but *instructors* to vice.
Locke on Education.

We have precepts of duty given us by our *instructors*.
Rog.
 Several *instructors* were disposed among this little helpless people.
Addison's Guard. N^o. 105.

INSTRUCTION. *n. f.* [from *instruere*, French; from *instruere*.] 1. The act of teaching; information.

It lies on you to speak,
 Not by your own *instruction*, nor by any matter
 Which your heart prompts you to, but with such words
 As are rooted in your tongue.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages, for those discoveries and discourses they have left behind them for our *instruction*.
Locke.

2. Precepts conveying knowledge.

Will ye not receive *instruction* to hearken to receive my words?
Jer. xxxv.

On ev'ry thorn delightful wisdom grows,
 In ev'ry stream a sweet *instruction* flows;
 But some untaught o'erhear the whispering rill,
 In spite of sacred leisure, blockheads still.
Young.

3. Authoritative information; mandate.

See this dispatch with all the haste thou can'st;
 Anon I'll give thee more *instruction*.
Shakespeare.

INSTRUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *instruere*; *instructif*, French.] Conveying knowledge.

With variety of *instructive* expressions by speech man alone is endowed.
Holder.

I would not laugh but in order to instruct; or if my mirth ceases to be *instructive*, it shall never cease to be innocent.
Addison's Spect. N^o. 179.

INSTRUMENT. *n. f.* [from *instrumentum*, Fr. *instrumentum*, Lat.] 1. A tool used for any work or purpose.

If he smite him with an *instrument* of iron, so that he die, he is a murderer.
Numb. xxxv. 16.

What artificial frame, what *instrument*,
 Did one superior genius e'er invent;
 Which to the muscles is prefer'd.
Blackmore on Creation.

Box is a wood useful for turners and *instrument* makers.
Martiner.

2. A frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds.

He that striketh an *instrument* with skill, may cause notwithstanding a very pleasant sound, if the string whereon he striketh chance to be capable of harmony.
Hooker, b. i.

She taketh most delight
 In music, *instruments* and poetry.
Shakespeare.

In solitary groves he makes his moan,
 Nor, mix'd in mirth, in youthful pleasure shares,
 But sighs when fongs and *instruments* he hears.
Dryden.

3. A writing containing any contract or order.

He called Edna his wife, and took paper, and did write an *instrument* of covenants, and sealed it.
Tob. vii. 14.

4. The agent or mean of any thing. It is used of persons as well as things, but of persons very often in an ill sense.

The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body which hath arms and legs, only *instruments* of doing; but that it were intended the mind should employ them.
Sidney.

If, haply, you my father do suspect,
 An *instrument* of this your calling back,
 Lay not your blame on me.
Shakespeare, Othello.

All voluntary self-denials and austerities which Christianity commands become necessary, not simply for themselves, but as *instruments* towards a higher end.
Decay of Piety.

Reputation is the smallest sacrifice those can make us, who have been the *instruments* of our ruin.
Swift's Miscel.

There is one thing to be considered concerning reason, whether syllogism be the proper *instrument* of it, and the usefulness of exercising this faculty.
Locke.

5. One who acts only to serve the purposes of another.

He scarcely knew what was done in his own chamber, but as it pleased her *instruments* to frame themselves.
Sidney, b. ii.

All the *instruments* which aided to expose the child, were even then lost when it was found.
Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.

In benefits as well as injuries, it is the principal that we are to consider, not the *instruments* that which a man does by another, is in truth his own act.

The bold are but the *instruments* of the wise,
 They undertake the dangers they advise.
Dryden.

INSTRUMENTAL. *adj.* [from *instrumentum*, French; *instrumentum*, Latin.]

1. Conducive as means to some end; organical.

All second and *instrumental* causes, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, virtuous, and dead.
Raleigh's Hist. of the World.

Prayer, which is *instrumental* to every thing, hath a particular promise in this thing.
Taylor's Rule of Living holy.

It is not an essential part of religion, but rather an auxiliary and *instrumental* duty.
Smallbridge's Sermon.

I discern some excellent final causes of conjunction of body and soul; but the *instrumental* I know not, nor what invincible bands and fetters unite them together.
Bentley's Sermon.

2. Acting to some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful: used of persons and things.

The presbyterian merit is of little weight, when they allege themselves *instrumental* towards the reformation.
Swift.

3. Consisting not of voices but instruments.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial abrogated, require the abrogation of *instrumental* music, approving nevertheless the use of vocal melody to remain, must shew some reason, wherefore the one should be thought a legal ceremony and not the other.
Hooker, b. v.

4. Produced by instruments; not vocal.

While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk,
 With heav'nly touch of *instrumental* sounds
 In full harmonious number join'd, their fongs
 Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heav'n.
Milton.

Sweet voices, mix'd with *instrumental* sounds,
 Ascend the vaulted roof, the vaulted roof rebounds.
Dryd.

INSTRUMENTALITY. *n. f.* [from *instrumentum*.] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end.

Those natural and involuntary actions are not done by the liberation and formal command, yet they are done by the virtue, energy, and influx of the soul, and the *instrumentality* of the spirits.
Hale's Original of Morality.

INSTRUMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *instrumentum*.] In the nature of an instrument; as means to an end.

Mens well-being here in this life is but *instrumentally* good, as being the means for him to be well in the next life.
Digby.

Habitual preparation for the sacrament consists in a standing, permanent habit, or principle of holiness, wrought chiefly by

by God's spirit, and *instrumentally* by his words, in the heart or soul of man.
South's Sermons.

INSTRUMENTALNESS. *n. f.* [from *instrumentum*.] Usefulness as means to an end.

The *instrumentalness* of riches to works of charity, has rendered it very political, in every Christian commonwealth, by laws to settle and secure propriety.
Hammond's Fund.

INSUFFERABLE. *adj.* [in and *sufferable*.]

1. Intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance.

The one is oppressed with constant heat, the other with *insufferable* cold.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.

Though great light be *insufferable* to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all disease them; because that causing no disorderly motion, leaves that curious organ unharmed.
Locke.

2. Detestable; contemptible.

A multitude of scribblers, who daily pester the world with their *insufferable* stuff, should be discouraged from writing any more.
Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.

INSUFFERABLY. *adv.* [from *insufferable*.] To a degree beyond endurance.

Those heav'nly shapes
 Will dazzle now this earthly, with their blaze
Insufferably bright.
Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.

There is no person remarkably ungrateful, who was not also *insufferably* proud.
South's Sermons.

INSUFFICIENT. *n. f.* [from *insufficiens*, Fr. in and *sufficient*.] INSUFFICIENCY. *n. f.* [from *insufficiens*.] Inadequacy to any end or purpose; want of requisite value or power: used of things and persons.

The minister's aptness or *insufficiency*, otherwise than by reading to instruct the flock, standeth in this place as a stranger, with whom our form of common prayer hath nothing to do.
Hooker, b. v.

The *insufficiency* of the light of nature is, by the light of scripture, so fully supplied, that further light than this hath added, there doth not need unto that end.
Hooker, b. ii.

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses, unintelligent of our *insufficiency*, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us.

Till experience had discovered their defect and *insufficiency*, I did certainly conclude them to be infallible.
Wilkins.

Consider the pleas made use of to this purpose, and shew the *insufficiency* and weakness of them.
Atterbury.

INSUFFICIENT. *adj.* [from *insufficiens*, French; in and *sufficient*.] Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit.

The bishop to whom they shall be presented, may justly reject them as incapable and *insufficient*.
Spenser on Ireland.

We are weak, dependant creatures, *insufficient* to our own happiness, full of wants which of ourselves we cannot relieve, exposed to a numerous train of evils which we know not how to divert.
Rogers's Sermons.

Fasting kills by the bad state, not by the *insufficient* quantity of fluids.
Arbutnot on Aliments.

INSUFFICIENTLY. *adv.* [from *insufficient*.] With want of proper ability; not skilfully.

INSUFFLATION. [in and *suffla*, Latin.] The act of breathing upon.

Imposition of hands is a custom of parents in blessing their children, but taken up by the apostles instead of that divine *insufflation* which Christ used.
Hammond's Fundamentals.

INSULAR. *adj.* [from *insulaire*, French; *insularis*, Lat.] Belonging to an island.

Drumna, being surrounded with the sea, is hardly to be invaded, having many other *insulinary* advantages.
Howel.

INSULATED. *adj.* [from *insula*, Lat.] Not contiguous on any side.

INSULSE. *adj.* [from *insulsum*, Lat.] Dull; insipid; heavy.
DiD.

INSULT. *n. f.* [from *insultus*, Lat. *insulte*, French.] 1. The act of leaping upon any thing. In this sense it has the accent on the last syllable: the sense is rare.

The bull's *insult* at four he may sustain,
 But after ten from nuptial rites refrain.
Dryden's Virgil.

2. Act of insolence or contempt.

Take the sentence seriously, because raileries are an *insult* on the unfortunate.
Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.

TO INSULT. *v. a.* [from *insult*, Fr. *insulte*, Lat.] 1. To treat with insolence or contempt. It is used sometimes with *over*, sometimes without a preposition.

The poet makes his hero, after he was glutted by the death of Hector, and the honour he did his friend by *insulting over* his murderer, to be moved by the tears of king Priam.

2. To trample upon; to triumph over.

It pleas'd the king his master very lately
 To strike at me upon his misconstruction;
 When he conjunct, and flatt'ring his displeasure,
 Tript me behind; being down, *insulted*, rail'd,
 And put upon him such a deal of man,
 That worthied him.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

So 'scapes the *insulting* fire his narrow jail,
 And makes small outlets into open air.
Dryden.

Ev'n when they sing at ease in full content,
Insulting o'er the toil they underwent,
 Yet still they find a future task remain,
 To turn the soil.
Dryden's Virgil.

INSULTER. *n. f.* [from *insult*.] One who treats another with insolent triumph.

Ev'n man, the merciless *insult* man,
 Man, who rejoices in our sex's weakness,
 Shall pity thee.
Rowe's Jane Shore.

INSULTINGLY. *adv.* [from *insulting*.] With contemptuous triumph.

Insultingly, he made your love his boast,
 Gave me my life, and told me what it cost.
Dryden.

INSUPERABILITY. *n. f.* [from *insuperable*.] The quality of being invincible.

INSUPERABLE. *adj.* [from *insuperabilis*, Latin.] Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome.

This appears to be an *insuperable* objection, because of the evidence that sense seems to give it.
Digby on Bodies.

Much might be done would we but endeavour; nothing is *insuperable* to pains and patience.
Ray on the Creation.

And middle natures how they long to join,
 Yet never pass th' *insuperable* line.
Pope's Essay on Man.

INSUPERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibleness; impossibility to be surmounted.

INSUPERABLY. *adv.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibly; insurmountably.

Between the grain and the vein of a diamond there is this difference, that the former furthers, the latter, being so *insuperably* hard, hinders the splitting of it.
Grew's Museum.

INSUPPORTABLE. *adj.* [from *insupportabilis*, French; in and *supportabile*.] Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured.

A disgrace put upon a man in company is *insupportable*; it is heightened according to the greatness, and multiplied according to the number of the persons that hear.
South.

The baser the enemies are, the more *insupportable* is the insolence.
L'Estrange's Fables.

The thought of being nothing after death is a burden *insupportable* to a virtuous man: we naturally aim at happiness, and cannot bear to have it confined to our present being.
Dryd.

To those that dwell under or near the Equator, this Spring would be a most pestilential and *insupportable* Summer; and as for those countries that are nearer the Poles, a perpetual Spring will not do their business.
Bentley's Sermons.

INSUPPORTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *insupportable*.] Insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance.

Then fell she to so piteous a declaration of the *insupportableness* of her desires, that Dorus's ears procur'd his eyes with tears to give testimony how much they suffered for her suffering.
Sidney.

INSUPPORTABLY. *adv.* [from *insupportable*.] Beyond endurance.

But safest he who stood aloof,
 When *insupportably* his foot advanc'd,
 In scorn of their proud arms and warlike tools,
 Spurn'd them to death by troops.
Milton's Agn'stes.

The first day's audience sufficiently convinced me, that the poem was *insupportably* too long.
Dryden.

INSURMOUNTABLE. *adj.* [from *insurmountabilis*, Fr. in and *surmountable*.] Insufferable; unconquerable.

This difficulty is *insurmountable*, 'till I can make simplicity and variety the same.

Hope thinks nothing difficult; despair tells us, that difficulty is *insurmountable*.
Watts.

INSURMOUNTABLY. *adv.* [from *insurmountable*.] Invincibly; unconquerably.

INSURRECTION. *n. f.* [from *insurgere*, Latin.] A seditious rising; a rebellious commotion.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing,
 And the first motion, all the interim is
 Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream:
 The genius and the mortal instruments
 Are then in council; and the state of man,
 Like to a little kingdom, suffers then
 The nature of an *insurrection*.
Shak. Jul. Caesar.

This city of old time hath made *insurrections* against kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein.
Ezra.

There shall be a great *insurrection* upon those that fear the Lord.
2 Esd. xvi. 7c.

Insurrections of base people are commonly more furious in their beginnings.
Bacon's Henry VII.

The trade of Rome had like to have suffered another great stroke by an *insurrection* in Egypt, excited by Achilleus.
Arbut.

INSURRECTION. *n. f.* [from *insurgere*, Latin.] The act of whispering.

INTACTIBLE. *adj.* [in and *tactum*, Latin.] Not perceptible to the touch.

INTAGLIO. *n. f.* [Italian.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it.

We meet with the figures which Juvenal describes on antique *intaglios* and medals.
Addison on Italy.

INTASTABLE. *adj.* [from *intastare*, Latin.] Not palatable.